# Exhibit 1

Page 1 1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK 2 MASTER DOCKET 18-MD-2865 (LAK) CASE NO. 18-CV-09797 3 4 IN RE: 5 CUSTOMS AND TAX ADMINISTRATION OF THE KINGDOM OF DENMARK 6 (SKATTEFORVALTNINGEN) TAX REFUND 7 SCHEME LITIGATION 8 9 10 CONFIDENTIAL - ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY 11 12 13 14 DEPOSITION OF STACEY KAMINER 15 VOLUME 1 16 Monday, April 19, 2021 8:07 a.m. - 4:46 p.m.17 Remote Location Via Huseby Connect 18 All Parties Remote 19 20 21 22 23 24 Stenographically Reported By: Erica Field, FPR 25

1	someone who was entitled to less than 100 percent of the
2	dividend. And that stock would be purchased by an entity
3	that was entitled to up to 100 percent of the dividend,
4	but more than the person who was holding the stock
5	originally.
6	They would buy the security, they would
7	hold it long and my experience, they would hedge their
8	market risk with a derivative. They would be provided
9	financing and leverage in order to conduct this
10	transaction. And they would further as further time
11	went on, they would enter into what's called a derivative
12	financing.
13	Q. What's derivative financing?
14	A. Derivative financing, in my experience or
15	the latest formation form of it is entering where
16	where an account sells a LEPO, low exercise price option,
17	and enters into a swap on the same security. It's
18	usually a an index security. By selling
19	Q. What do you mean by what do you mean by
20	an "index security"?
21	A. It would be the equivalent of, like, a
22	security that's listed on the Dow Jones or a
23	corresponding European index.
24	Q. Okay. Sorry, I didn't mean to interrupt
25	you.

1	A. You're okay. I was just going say that the
2	purpose of that would be that the selling of that option
3	would bring in cash premium.
4	Q. And what use is the cash premium put to?
5	A. The cash from the premium is put towards
6	the purchase of the equity.
7	Q. Is what's the advantage of derivative
8	financing over traditional forms of financing in
9	leverage?
10	A. When we are speaking in particular about
11	transactions that I've been involved in, the reason for
12	entering into that actually is based on U.S. rules and
13	regulations about pension plans and debt financing.
14	Q. What do you understand, generally, to be
15	the U.S. rules and regs on U.S. pension plans and debt
16	financing?
17	A. If debt financing is involved, it does not,
18	in any way, affect the qualifications of your entity as a
19	pension plan. But it can mean that that particular item
20	of income made by the pension plan could be subject to
21	unrelated business income tax in the U.S.
22	Q. Is that a topic on which Acer obtained
23	legal advice before entering into dividend arbitrage
24	transactions?
25	A. Yes.

1	BY MR. OXFORD:
2	Q. Some did; some didn't?
3	A. Correct.
4	Q. Okay. I mentioned just at the start of the
5	deposition that that you're a plan participant in two
6	of the Acer plans, the Kamco LP Plan and the Moira Plan.
7	Are you a participant in any of the other
8	Acer plans?
9	A. No.
10	Q. Have you ever been a participant in any of
11	the other Acer plans?
12	A. No.
13	Q. Going back to AIG, the American Investment
14	Group, was Greg Summers associated with the AIG at any
15	point?
16	A. According to the corporate documents, when
17	they first started it in 1984.
18	Q. And at some point, did Mr. Summers cease to
19	be associated with AIG?
20	A. Yes.
21	Q. Was he still associated with AIG when you
22	started clerking there?
23	A. No.
24	Q. You mentioned that AIG ceased to be a
25	broker dealer around 2000?

1	A. Correct.
2	Q. Since that time, has AIG conducted any
3	business?
4	A. It still has assets and it invests those
5	assets.
6	Q. So the the AIG partnership has assets
7	and it invests those assets on a proprietary basis,
8	correct?
9	A. Correct.
10	Q. And who does that investing?
11	A. Bob Crema. He has an investment advisor or
12	person.
13	Q. Who is that?
14	A. Mark Miller at Morgan Stanley.
15	Q. Is Mr. Crema an employee of AIG?
16	A. He's a partner.
17	Q. Does Acer pay make any payments to
18	Mr. Crema in connection with Mr. Crema's role at AIG?
19	A. No.
20	Q. Do you know how the AIG withdrawn.
21	AIG opened a pension plan around 2002. Are
22	you familiar with that?
23	A. Yes.
24	Q. And at some point, you became a trustee of
25	that plan, correct?

4	DV ND OVEODD
1	BY MR. OXFORD:
2	Q. So just just so we are on the same page
3	here, it's your testimony that the dividend finders' fees
4	that are reflected in these accounts are fees that Acer
5	charged ED&F for locating securities that ED&F could
6	borrow in connection with dividend arbitrage trading by
7	the Acer plans?
8	MR. BLESSINGTON: Object as to form.
9	You may answer.
10	A. I think that's a narrow definition of
11	dividend finders' fees. Too narrow.
12	BY MR. OXFORD:
13	Q. Okay. And how would you well, first of
14	all, insofar as it's narrow, is it correct?
15	A. That is a component of them, yes.
16	Q. Okay. And what are the other components?
17	A. Some of the other components and some of
18	the other value that we provided to ED&F would be also
19	we were the relationship whereby they were able to
20	establish relationships with the pensions and the
21	charities as customers.
22	We were also helpful in making sure that
23	all of their sort of that single point of contact so
24	that all of their needs and servicing their customers was
25	consolidated into one place that made everything

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1 facilitating anything much easier than it would have been 2 if they were trying to coordinate amongst many more 3 entities than just one. 4 The definition of dividend finders' fees 5 also talks about advising institutions about 6 opportunities. And I really think of it as not one 7 jurisdictional relationship with ED&F, that the value of 8 us was based on the relationship as a whole. 9 that we had a different fee structure or service, you 10 know, invoicing structure dependent on whether it was 11 Denmark or whether it was somewhere else or some other 12 revenue stream. 13 So it's hard when I understand that the 14 point of these conversations is Denmark, but I don't 15 pigeonhole our relationship with ED&F and the value we 16 provided to just that one jurisdiction. 17 The account statements we just looked at in 18 reference to service provider -- provider relationships, 19 is that what you consider you had -- Acer had with ED&F? 20 Α. I would say that's probably the best 21 terminology, that I didn't come up with that. But for 22 all I know, that's maybe some sort of standardized 23 accounting term on an audit. But I -- we were providing 24 a service and we were getting a service, in that we had 25 an account there. So I don't know. I -- I didn't choose

1	it.
2	Q. Was Acer being compensated for introducing
3	the pension plans to ED&F?
4	A. We didn't get I wouldn't characterize it
5	that way, no. Acer didn't actually have to introduce the
6	pension plans to ED&F, per se, because the people that
7	worked on that desk came from MF Global, which had
8	relationships with the pension plans already.
9	Q. Each of the nine Acer plans had a
10	preexisting relationship with the former MF Global team
11	that went to ED&F?
12	A. Yes.
13	Q. Let's take a look at Exhibit 2420, please.
14	(Exhibit 2420 was marked for
15	identification.)
16	A. Okay.
17	BY MR. OXFORD:
18	Q. It's an e-mail from Alan Goldman on which
19	you are copied, from July of 2015. Mr. Goldman is having
20	an e-mail exchange about Acer invoices with
21	Joseph Sipkin, S-I-P-K-I-N, from Lerner Sipkin, correct?
22	A. Correct.
23	Q. And Lerner Sipkin were Acer's accountants,
24	correct?
25	A. Lerner Sipkin was only responsible for the

1	been over your Danish list.
2	What does that mean?
3	A. It means she would have sent me a list of
4	securities that they felt they could provide funding for
5	and, potentially, provide liquidity for.
6	Q. And what did you and Mr. Crema discuss
7	about that list?
8	A. I don't recall the exact conversation we
9	had about that list.
10	Q. Okay. And generally, your process would be
11	what?
12	A. In general, we would've discussed what was
13	the dividend on those securities, what was the general
14	market on those securities, what did we think the profit
15	was going to be that the plan would make, stuff akin to
16	that.
17	Q. Okay. Let's pause there.
18	How did you calculate what profit the plan
19	would make?
20	A. It was partially based on, like I said,
21	what the so when I say something like, the market,
22	what I'm referring to in this instance is the fact that
23	just even just entering into the transaction at all,
24	buying the security and selling the hedge, has a market
25	cost. It's usually expressed as an all-in or a

1	percentage of the dividend.
2	So whereas in Denmark, 73 percent is the
3	underlying dividend entitlement. The market for
4	something might be 80, 84, 92. And, therefore, you know
5	that once you pay that away to the market, then there are
6	certain other knowable costs, such as the execution costs
7	of even doing this transaction, and that the financing
8	costs that would be associated with getting the leverage
9	or funding.
10	And when you then add in all those costs,
11	you arrive at the gross profit that the pension would
12	make.
13	Q. And would Acer get a percentage of that
14	gross profit?
15	A. ED&F would charge their fee. After that
16	gross profit, Acer would charge ED&F a fee.
17	Q. Were those fees based on a percentage of
18	that gross profit you just described?
19	A. As we discussed earlier, they were based on
20	other factors, but expressed as a percentage ED&F's
21	fee was expressed as a percentage.
22	Q. And generally, what was ED&F's fee as a
23	percentage of the gross profit you've just described?
24	MR. BINDER: Objection to form.
25	MR. BLESSINGTON: Objection.

1	Q. Yeah. And do you have, off the top of your
2	head, a sense of the value of the Danish securities that
3	the Acer plans collectively purchased?
4	A. No.
5	Q. Was it in the billions of U.S. dollars?
6	MR. BLESSINGTON: Objection.
7	You you can answer.
8	A. I don't have that number, off the top of my
9	head.
10	BY MR. OXFORD:
11	Q. In the ballpark, does that sound right?
12	A. I wouldn't want to confirm that.
13	Q. We can certainly agree that the Acer plans
14	didn't have enough money to go out and purchase using
15	their own money, the securities that they ultimately
16	claimed to dividend refund on, correct?
17	A. I'm going to need you to rephrase that.
18	Q. Okay. Well, let let's say that
19	Mr. Mitchell's Newsong Plan, if it made a claim for
20	refund on shares that had a market value of \$100 million,
21	Mr. Mitchell's Plan didn't have \$100 million to go and
22	purchase those securities, correct?
23	A. Correct.
24	Q. So how did the plan the Acer plans go
25	about actually, how did they afford to buy the Danish

1	shares that were the subject of the reclaim applications
2	to Denmark?
3	A. They used derivative financing and market
4	hedging.
5	Q. Okay.
6	A. They were provided leverage.
7	Q. Okay. Can you explain to me how the
8	derivative financing worked in the context of the Acer
9	plans purchasing Danish shares?
10	A. Derivative financing in our circumstance
11	meant that the plans were to sell low equity price
12	options, LEPO, and take in a substantial premium as a
13	result of those sales and simultaneously enter into a
14	total return swap on those securities, these would not
15	have been Danish securities.
16	Total return swap would have been a
17	contract, but not something that had a payment, positive
18	or negative, associated with it. And in turn, the plans
19	would use the premiums, the profit they made, the cash
20	that was credited to their account to effect the Danish
21	transactions.
22	Q. And was the premium on the LEPO trade
23	sufficient to cover 100 percent of the purchase price of
24	the Danish securities?
25	A. As I said, they also used hedges, market

1	hedges, and a combination of those things, plus the cash
2	capital that they had in their accounts was what they
3	used to purchase the Danish securities.
4	Q. Okay. Did did the hedges generate a
5	cash positive cash balance for the plans?
6	A. Depending on exactly which type of hedge
7	they used, yes, when they sold one, it effectively
8	created a cash balance or receivable for the plans.
9	Q. And by hedges, is that the total return
10	swap you were talking about?
11	A. No.
12	Q. What hedges developed
13	A. Sometimes it would be
14	Q. — a cash balance?
15	A. Sometimes it would be a single stock
16	future. Sometimes it would be a price return swap. And
17	as I said, it would either be a cash balance or a good
18	receivable.
19	Q. Okay. And is it your testimony that a
20	combination of the LEPO and a single swap future
21	single stock futures would provide sufficient cash for
22	the pension plan to purchase 100 percent of the market
23	value of the in my example, \$100 million worth of
24	Danish securities?
25	MR. BINDER: Objection to form.

1	A. I believe I said
2	MR. BLESSINGTON: Objection.
3	You may answer.
4	A. I believe I said that it was the
5	combination of those, plus capital they they had on
6	deposit in their accounts. And I didn't use the term
7	"cash" for all of that. I said cash or a good
8	receivable.
9	BY MR. OXFORD:
10	Q. Okay. And what does a good receivable
11	mean?
12	A. It's an accounting term, which means such
13	as a dividend is considered a good receivable and
14	therefore, an asset.
15	Q. You also mentioned that when I asked you
16	first how the plans afforded to buy the shares, they used
17	leverage.
18	Can you explain what you meant?
19	A. What I meant was the fact that if they had
20	a good receivable, but not the cash yet, then ED&F would
21	provide leverage or multiple of their assets, right, in
22	order to affect the trade they would some of the
23	transaction on behalf of their customer.
24	Q. So ED&F would provide financing backed by a
25	receivable to in order to permit the Acer plans to

1	A. It was a component of the fees they
2	charged.
3	BY MR. OXFORD:
4	Q. Sure. I understand they charge other fees,
5	but ED&F definitely let's be very clear about it
6	charged the Acer plans fees, financing fees for extending
7	credit to help the Acer plans purchase the Danish
8	securities that are subject of the reclaims, correct?
9	MR. BINDER: Objection to form.
10	A. Yes.
11	BY MR. OXFORD:
12	Q. What what type of margin are we talking
13	about, the size of the multiple, 10 times, 20 times
14	the the assets that the plans had?
15	A. Since I just said that a good receivable is
16	an asset, I wouldn't be able to calculate that in my
17	head.
18	Q. Who are the counterparties to let's take
19	each of the these instruments one by one on the the
20	LEPO instrument you told me about.
21	Who are who are the counterparties on
22	the the LEPO instruments that the Acer plans entered
23	into?
24	A. ED&F.
25	Q. Was it always ED&F?

1	Q. And it would include, for example, if one
2	wishes to borrow a security for the purposes of dividend
3	arbitrage, one has to pay an additional fee I think
4	you had call it an all-fee earlier.
5	Do you remember that testimony?
6	MR. BINDER: Objection to form.
7	A. Yes.
8	BY MR. OXFORD:
9	Q. So in the
10	A. And I believe I did, in relation to also,
11	that that's what would result after the transaction,
12	buying the stock and selling the hedge, not specifically
13	in relation to stock borrowing.
14	Q. Are you familiar with a term dividend
15	sourcing fee?
16	A. No.
17	Q. Are you familiar with stock landing
18	agreements under which a portion of the dividend needs to
19	be repaid to the lender?
20	MR. BINDER: Objection to form. Vague.
21	A. I've never seen a stock lending fee
22	agreement.
23	BY MR. OXFORD:
24	Q. Can I ask you to turn 2482, please.
25	MR. BLESSINGTON: 2482?

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1 2 3	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK MASTER DOCKET 18-MD-2865(LAK) CASE NO. 18-CV-09797
4 5 6 7 8	CUSTOMS AND TAX ADMINISTRATION OF THE KINGDOM OF DENMARK (SKATTEFORVALTNINGEN) TAX REFUND SCHEME LITIGATION )
9 10 11 12 13	CONFIDENTIAL - ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY
14 15 16	DEPOSITION OF STACEY KAMINER VOLUME 2 Tuesday, April 20, 2021 8:08 a.m 2:35 p.m.
17 18 19 20	Remote Location Via Huseby Connect All Parties Remote
21 22 23 24 25	Stenographically Reported By: Erica Field, FPR
23 24	

1	Q. The title is: Dividend Finder Fee Billing
2	for Danske Bank, Novozymes and Pandora?
3	A. Yes.
4	Q. And he writes: Hi, Marcus/Chris, attached
5	is the Acer group LLC billing for those three shares,
6	correct?
7	A. Yes.
8	Q. What was Acer invoicing ED&F for here?
9	A. Our fees.
10	Q. What were your fees based on?
11	What did you do to earn those fees?
12	A. I believe I stated yesterday that ED&F paid
13	us based on our relationship, based on overall value that
14	we brought to the table, based on the instances when we
15	did locate stock, and that our dividend finder fee didn't
16	just cover locating, sourcing, whatever word you want to
17	use for the term stock, and they did not separate out
18	well, this is Belgium, this is Canada, this is Denmark.
19	They viewed us as a relationship in the whole.
20	Q. The one thing that we can be sure is, is
21	that Acer services for Denmark did not include finding
22	any dividends.
23	We can agree on that?
24	A. We can agree that Acer services for Denmark
25	did not include locating stock that ultimately got

1	you received from ED&F?
2	A. Yes.
3	Q. Are you familiar with a document that's
4	known in this case as Annex E?
5	A. Yes.
6	Q. What can you tell me about Annex E? What
7	is your understanding?
8	A. My understanding is Annex E is a document
9	that got filed by ED&F that contains tax vouchers that
10	they say have errors on them.
11	Q. What do you understand to be the nature of
12	those errors?
13	A. I have no idea what the nature of those
14	errors are.
15	Q. ED&F never explained to you what the errors
16	were?
17	A. No.
18	Q. Have you asked them?
19	A. Yes.
20	Q. What did they say?
21	MR. BLESSINGTON: Objection. Have you
22	A. You're right. I apologize. I have not
23	personally asked ED&F.
24	BY MR. OXFORD:
25	Q. I take it from Mr. Blessington's objection

1	A. Yes.
2	Q. And this reflects all of the shares
3	withdrawn.
4	During the time period between 2012 and
5	2015, there were two members of Acer, correct, you and
6	Mr. Crema?
7	A. We were the two class A members of Acer.
8	Q. And there were Mr. Goldman was an
9	employee?
10	A. Yes.
11	Q. And Mr. Messina was an employee, correct?
12	A. Yes.
13	Q. And, you know, in 2012, at the beginning of
14	2012, Acer's principal place of business was New Jersey,
15	right?
16	A. Yes.
17	Q. And at some point, Acer relocated its
18	business to Florida; is that correct?
19	A. Yes.
20	Q. And Acer's principal place of business in
21	2015 was Florida, correct?
22	A. Yes.
23	MR. BLESSINGTON: Objection.
24	You can answer.
25	A. Yes.